

**S589. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. \* \* \* v. 1,097 Cases of Canned Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 12910. I. S. No. 3440-r. S. No. W-614.)**

On or about June 15, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1,097 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Alaska Fish Co., Seattle, Wash., from Waterfall, Alaska, on or about November 3, 1919, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, arriving on or about November 3, 1919, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part on the case, "4 Doz. 1 Lb. Tall Seaketch Brand Pink Salmon Packed in Alaska by Alaska Fish Company, Seattle, Washington."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On September 3, 1920, the Alaska Fish Co., claimant, Seattle, Wash., having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$5,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be sorted under the supervision of this department, the bad portion to be destroyed and the good portion to be released to the claimant.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**S590. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. \* \* \* v. Cuero Cotton Oil Mfg. Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 11212. I. S. No. 5924-r.)**

On March 29, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Cuero Cotton Oil Mfg. Co., a corporation, Cuero, Tex., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 15, 1918, from the State of Texas into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part " 'Chic-Tex Quality' Cotton Seed Meal," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 43.19 per cent of protein.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was an imitation of another article, to wit, 48 per cent cottonseed meal, and was offered for sale and sold under the name of said other article, whereas, in fact and in truth, it was 43 per cent cottonseed meal.

On June 30, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**S591. Misbranding of Leonard Ear Oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 40 Bottles of Leonard Ear Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11282. I. S. No. 2658-r. S. No. W-493.)**

On September 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 40 bottles of Leonard Ear Oil, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by A. O. Leonard, New York, N. Y., August 23, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of camphor, oil of eucalyptus, and traces of alkaloids in a base of mineral oil.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, (carton) "A Glandular \* \* \* Oil recommended for relief of Deafness, Head Noises, Discharging, Itching, Scaly Ears \* \* \* and Ear Ache \* \* \* Deafness, \* \* \* and Ear Troubles," (label) "\* \* \* dry, itching, aching and discharging ears," (circular) "\* \* \* for Relief of Catarrhal deafness \* \* \* and other kinds of deafness and ear troubles \* \* \* has relieved the deafness and head noises of more people than any known remedy \* \* \*."

On March 10, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8592. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. \* \* \* v. 41 Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 11506. I. S. No. 17114-r. S. No. E-1841.)

On November 11, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 41 bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Ponce, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by the France & New York Medicine Co., New York, N. Y., on or about September 20, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the Island of Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Pabst's O. K. Specific \* \* \* Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, cubebs, plant extractives, oil of peppermint, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects thereof, appearing in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be a remedy for gonorrhea and gleet, no matter how long standing, leucorrhea of women, commonly called whites, bladder and kidney affections, chronic seminal and mucous discharges, chronic gonorrhea, and as a cure for the most serious cases of gonorrhea, and the oldest cases of gleet, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.